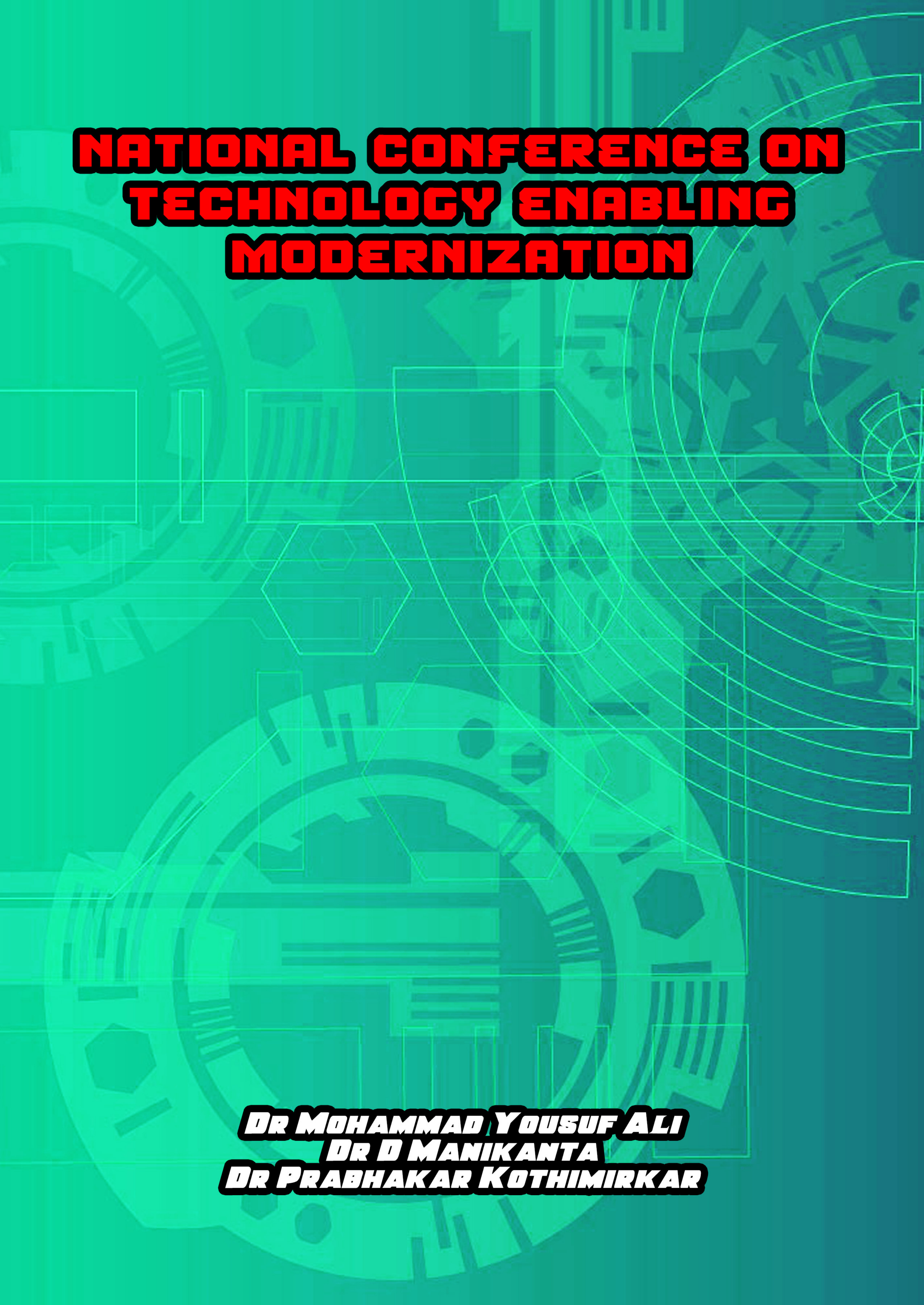

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY ENABLING MODERNIZATION

Dr Mohammad Yousuf Ali
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National Conference on Technology Enabling Modernization

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1. SPARK-BASED SOFT CLUSTERING USING QUANTUM-BASED TECHNIQUE

S ANILCHAND, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

Quantum-based techniques are a prominent supervised learning paradigm in data mining, machine learning, and pattern recognition. The procedure entails clustering single and unique points so that they are either similar to one another or separate from points in other clusters. Due to current enormous rise of data, traditional clustering techniques have been put to the test. As a result, many research papers have been published that propose innovative clustering methods that employ cloud computing platforms like Apache Spark, which is built to handle large amounts of data in a distributed and fast manner. Spark-based soft clustering, on the other hand, is still in its early phases of development. As a result, the goal of this study is to provide a complete overview of prior work in the field of WSN clustering. This report also identifies new research topics in the realm ofhuge data clustering.

2. SECURED DATA TRANSMISSION USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE

N PRASHANTH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

In recent difficulties, overcoming the adversary of the data transmission has been a critical job in the fields of transferring the secured data in any industries of some markets, with a wide spectrum of practical application values. Existing approaches for assessing the data p in the wild are incorrect because they only look at the big picture and ignore the finer details of data. We describe a novel strategy for fine-grained gender estimation in the wild based on our attention LSTM, which is motivated by fine-grained categories and the visual attention mechanism in deep learning. The proposed method extracts local features of age-sensitive areas, allowing for more accurate age estimate. The proposed method captures local features of data sensitiveregion, allowing for more accurate secure data prediction. The core model is pre-trained on the transmitted dataset using the data source in online, and then fine-tuned using efficiency parameters.

3. IMPROVED WSN (IWSN) PLATFORM FOR ANALYZINGTHE SENSOR NODE

B DURGA VIJAY BHANU TEJA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

It is necessary to initially create a sensor node architecture before extracting useful information from large data systems. WSN is a rich large data source among the many available data sources: Data is generated in large-scale networks with multiple sensor nodes. Due to the restricted capacity of the nodes, unlike ordinary in IWSN platform, which have major challenges with data dependability and communication. Furthermore, a considerable amount of the seen data is irrelevant, worthless, or redundant when a high number of sensor nodes are closely packed. We take a close look at the most recent research on integrating IWSN into large data systems. We take a close look at the most recent research on integrating IWSN into large data systems. In line with the study themes and objectives, potential applications and technical problems of networks and infrastructureare presented and examined.

4. IMPROVING THE HOMOMORPHIC CRYPTOSYSTEM FOR SECURED DATA TRANSMISSION

R RAMYA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TWECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

The secured data transmission is one of the most difficult aspects of data encryption, and homomorphic cryptosystems were created to overcome this problem. In a homomorphic cryptosystem, a trustworthy third partaccess can use an identity, such as a user's user name and email address, to produce public and secret keys. In data transmission, a trustworthy third party distributes secret keys to users using a system-wide master secret. Pairings is a concept that may be used to build identity-based cryptosystems.To distribute secret keys to users, a trustworthy third party employs a system-wide master secret. Pairings is a concept that may be used to build identity-based cryptosystems. The security ideas examined for the homomorphic cryptosystem are also discussed in this work. Some of the security principles studied include one-wayness, distinguishability, semantic security, and non-malleability.

5. BANDWIDTH ALLOCATION USING ITERATIVE ALGORITHM FOR REDUCING THE COMPUTATION TIME

CH RAJASHEKAR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

In an underlay heterogeneous cellular network, where a macro base station and a number of big base stations broadcast signals to a macro user and small users via their shared spectrum, this paper investigates the problem of computation time for small cells that coexist with a macro cell. Under the constraint of a guaranteed quality-of-service requirement for the macro cell, we offer a bandwidth allocation using iterative algorithm for optimizing the computation time of small cells. A unique three-tier iterative strategy for getting the best solution for our CT-BAUI scheme is also addressed. The suggested three-tier iterative technique may fast converge to the best computation time solution, according to simulation findings. Furthermore, the suggested CT-BAUI system surpasses the current power and bandwidth allocation approaches in terms of ET performance.

6. CLOUD STORAGE IN 5G NETWORK USING PAGERANK ALGORITHM

B KALPANA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

A great resource methodology may lead to significant savings on network resources while simultaneously increasing cloud customer service. This research is aimed at where to govern upstream assets in a 5G emulated transformers located to tackle commodity organizational challenges for multiple SPs using the same gateway node, as well as cloud service mismatchin data transmission. The intensity proposed approach was the first to be statistically modelled with the objective of lowering turning expenditure and balancing demand. The arithmetic model is solved using the PageRank algorithm. Second, the hypothesized cloud storage methodology splits 5G traffic into multiple priority queues inside the system. Finally, the recommended resource scheduling mechanism accommodates for the routing of upstream traffic. According to computation, the decision tree technology may keep bandwidth utilization high while diminishing wavelength tuning overhead and improving traffic transmission delay.

7. FILE TANSFER PROTOCOL USING GLOBAL NETWORKDATA

D CHAMPLA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

We're frequently intrigued by how to organize objects that change over time and how to handle the network problem at each stage. Adaptive network outperforms independently collected network data over multiple time periods because it gives insight into clump dynamics and temporal changes in global memberships. The file transfer protocol (FTP) technique which organizes data points by delivering information on a factor graph, is described in this article. FTP improves the temporal smoothness of the solution to global time-evolving data by interconnecting the nodes of the factor graph that are connected with adjacent material snippets, as well as providing consensual hubs to enable global monitoring and detection of global births and deaths. FTP immediately identifies and saves the number of nodes, unlike other adaptive apriori algorithms that require extra processing to assess the number of sensor nodes or correlate them throughout time. The hypothesized FTP algorithm's viability is demonstrated both numerically and practically.

8. SCURTINY OF LAMDA DISTRIBUTION FOR RADIO METERS

G UPENDER, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

For Cloister Theorem detection, Lamda distribution (LD) are a strong and unique frame of reference. Despite their recent ubiquity, they are still a method that hasn't reached their maximum capabilities. We intend to evaluate the LD algorithm for sorting radio meters data in considerabledepth in this inquiry**.** We focus on two quantitative approximation approaches for ND classification to achieve this goal: the Harmonic and anticipation methods, which both leverage two distinct networks to ensure the symmetrical exponent and sensory interaction processes. We also delveat how the cognitive bombardment acts. We also look at how a modest rough procedure, such as the relevant learning algorithm, might lessen the powerful cryptographic of LD classifiers (LDCs) without abandoning substantial invariance. In assays, the resilience of LDCs to test datasets as well as the geometrical constrain were assessed. The GPC can considerably interact with the state-of-the-art trained model based on accuracy rate.

9. PROTECTION FOR WIRELESS MILITARY SENSOR DATA

A SRIKANTH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

Wireless sensors have proven more widespread in military force tracking in recent years. Digital espionage, tampering, spoofing, and repetitive invasions are more common in military force than in packet forwarding**.** The wireless military sensor has taken a lot of work to secure. Access control mechanisms can safeguard army man's record, but they can't stop an internal assault in which the administrator of the soldier website leaks vital warrior information. In this paper, we provide a realistic strategy for reducing an insider threat by storing soldier data on multiple data servers. In this work, we include a credible solution for mitigating an imminent danger by hosting soldier data across many data servers. In this investigation, we provide such a credible strategy to preventing an inside attempt by storing soldier data on multiple virtual machines. The key aspect of the study is the security distribution of soldier data across several data servers, as well as machine learning using the clustering and deep learning methods encryptions to perform data analysis on soldier data without harming professional confidentially.

10. TELNET PROTOCOL IN WIRELESS ADHOC NETWORK

D MAMATHA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

An intermediate nodes verification approach is proposed to improve TELNET Protocol (TP) connection performance in wireless ad-hoc network. A CART algorithm is responsible for validating the hop count between a source and destination pair while establishing a TP connection. If the channel capacity reaches a certain barrier, the CART algorithm selects to employ a bridge node. A hub node's job is to verify that bit streams are valid and to alert the source node to any lacking signals by sending affirm to the provider network. As a result, rather than waiting for later part edge acceptance, the ground station can rebroadcasts any datagram in advance. According to simulation results, the suggested approach may enhance capacity by around 50percentage points in a variable infrastructure while cutting routing overhead by about 80percent of total in a wireless ad-hoc network.

11. DBN WITH DECISION TREE FOR LIVING THINGS CLASSIFICATION

B MALLESH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

The five kingdoms of life are animals, plants, fungi, protists, and monera. To evaluate the items, classification algorithms for living things have been frequently employed. Deep Belief Network systems require multiple components, each of which necessitates a detailed knowledge of the subject. There aren't many elements to consider when defining living things because they're tough to recognize. To detect items orientation from basic features, we need to utilize deep learning algorithms to analyze the underlying meanings of terms. The impacts of DBN and Decision Tree on the categorization of living things in industry are investigated in this study. To begin, DBN is used to turn live things into matrices. The information has been sent into a decision tree network, which learns long-term interdependencies between variables. The duration and quality of the training time have a significant impact on the efficacy of the training. More research is needed to confirm the usefulness in diverse living organisms.

12. RETRIEVE THE WORKFLOW PATTERNS FROM CLOUD SERVICES USING LSTM

K NARESH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

The cloud service framework is extensively used in today's corporate applications, allowing software companies to successfully deliver their products as a service, removing some of the difficulties associated with traditional release and update techniques. Construction, troubleshooting, and administration may all be aided by using specific models that provide understanding into how a cloud service operates. Using explicit models that offer knowledge into service provisioning may substantially assist in the construction, debugging, and management of services. Rapid test design is enabled via model-based validation, which is based on a specification of the service's various states and moves between them. Mining relationships, on the other hand, is difficult since it necessitates assessing if platforms are running properly in the absence of malware. Long Short Term Memory is a technique for discovering workflow patterns from several cloud services. The proposed LSTM builds a model over time by running applications and assessing software quality using a graphical interface. The recommended designs that clearly define the established activities and can be utilized promptly for layout evaluation were found in our examination of several real-world cloud services.

13. IMPROVE THE NODE LIFETIME IN MANET USINGOUTLIER DETECTION

M SREENU, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

A MANET is worthless without mobile nodes. Mobile node energy sources, on the other hand, are limited in a MANET-based system. Designingmobile nodes to decrease the contact distance across mobile nodes and base stations is one recommended technique for ensuring energy savings and boosting network longevity. We suggest employing Outlier Detection to increase the lifespan of MANET-based processes in this study. The planned Outlier Detection is divided into two parts. For intersecting equitable groups, a reasonable number of mobile nodes is first specified. Furthermore, mobile node heads are chosen at optimal locations by cycling MH functionality between nearby mobile nodes by adopting unique Cluster creation method that comprises a back-off strategy game for MH choosing and a rotatable mechanism for MH rotating. The suggested technique, in particular, improves clustering structure to decrease and control mobile node energy dissipation, yet outlier identification is ideal for long-lived networks. According on the results of the trials, the suggested strategy outperforms traditional methods.

14. IMPROVED HYPER TEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL FOR EFFECTIVE FOG COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

V MADHAVI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

With the rapid rise of digital information in western age, the continuous collection and transmission of data has made it difficult to extract useful statistics from it in recent times, resulting in the creation of fog computing. The data transport technique includes the improved Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. The method of sending a vast volume of data and extracting significant relational relationships behind them is known as improved HTTP. User conduct, on the other contrary, has a major impact on data transmission. Although some academics compute the mean and weight, the results are still imprecise. This study aims to suggest improved HTTP protocol, which is a skillful protocol that can investigate the optimal results, that we use to identify the best necessities, and afterwards put that information forward to supervise the successfulness in the HTTP framework, and the improved strategy was attempting applying to the social protection event hypotheses testing, and the enhanced strategy was kept trying applying to the public assistance event reliability test, and the protocol was strengthened.

15. SURVIVAL RATE OF LUNG CANCER PATIENT USING ENSEMBLE DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

K RAJU, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract

Lung cancer is the leading cause of death and sickness worldwide. Lung cancer patient lifespan is a difficult topic to determine in actual medical data studies. Recent studies have discovered that certain characteristics have a part in the efficiency of training sessions. This research looks at overall mortality in a group of patients who were admitted to the clinic. The goal is to identify important variables and data mining technologies that can assist improve the quality of lung cancer victim lifespan prediction. This study employed outlier detection, logistic regression, sequential pattern, and decision tree to analyze overall survival. A snowball sampling approach is used to correct the imbalance group problem. The outcomes are compared to those obtained through the use of data mining methods and a variety of factors. According to measurements, the suggested method outperforms previous models and gets a higher efficacy score of SS in predicting cancer survival.

16.RECOGNITION OF TRAFFIC LIGHT WITH IMAGE PROCESSING

V RAMESH, ASST PROFESSOR; EEE, Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract — In this paper we introduce a real-time traffic light recognition system for intelligent vehicles. The method proposed is fully based on image processing. Detection step is achieved in grayscale with spot light detection, and recognition is done using our generic “adaptive templates”. The whole process was kept modular which make our TLR capable of recognizing different traffic lights from various countries. To compare our image processing algorithm with standard for traffic light recognition. That is to say, a method which will handle supported traffic light recognition as well as suspended traffic light. Furthermore in contrary to most of the existing works our algorithm not only works in rural or semi urban but also in full urban environment. The paper outline is as follows. Section II is dedicated to the state of the art; we will describe some of the previous object recognition methods we also developed several trafficworks published on traffic lights recognition. Our method light recognition systems based on learning processes such as cascade classifiers with Ada Boost. Our system was validated in real conditions in our prototype vehicle and also using registered video sequence from various countries (France, China, and U.S.A.). We noticed high rate of correctly recognized traffic lights and few false alarms. Processing is performed in real-time on 640x480 images using a 2.9GHz single core desktop computer.

17.DETECTING CREDIT CARD FRAUD USING RANDOM FOREST AND CART ALGORITHM

G SANJEEV, ASST PROFESSOR; , Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract - This Paper is focused on credit card fraud detection in real world scenarios. Nowadays, credit card frauds are drastically increasing in number as compared to earlier times. Criminal are using fake identity and various technologies to trap the users and get the money out of them. Therefore, it is very essential to find a solution to these types of frauds. In this proposed method, designed a model to detect fraud activity in the credit card transactions. This system can provide most of the important features required to detect illegal and illicit transactions. As technology changes constantly, it is becoming difficult to track the behavior and pattern of criminal transactions. To come up with the solution one can make use of technologies with the increase of machine learning, artificial intelligence and other relevant fields of information technology; it becomes feasible to automate this process and to save some of the intensive amounts of labor that is put into detecting credit card fraud. Initially, we will collect the credit card usage data-set by users and classify it as trained and testing data set using a random forest algorithm and decision trees. Using this feasible algorithm, we can analyze the larger data-set and user provided current data-set. Then augment the accuracy of the result data. Proceeded with the application of processing of some of the attributes provided which can find affected fraud detection in viewing the graphical model of data visualization. The performance of the techniques is gauged based on accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity, precision. The result is indicated concerning the best accuracy for Random Forest is unit 99.7% respectively.

18. 5G-SMART DIABETES: USING HEALTHCARE BIGDATA CLOUDS FOR PERSONALIZED DIABETES DIAGNOSIS

T KOMALI, ASSTISTANT PROFESSOR Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract—Due to the profound established and intentional harm suffered by diabetes patients, it is essential to structure reasonable methodologies for the assurance and treatment of diabetes. In perspective on our expansive assessment, this article bunches those procedures into Diabetes 1.0 and Diabetes 2.0, which show insufficiencies with respect to frameworks organization and information. Along these lines, we will probably structure a sensible, monetarily insightful, and sharp diabetes assurance game plan with redid treatment. In this article, we at first propose the 5G- Smart Diabetes system, which combines the front line headways, for instance, wearable 2.0, AI, and tremendous data to make sweeping recognizing and examination for patients encountering diabetes. By then we present the data sharing part and redid data examination model for 5G-Smart Diabetes. Finally, we make a 5G-Smart Diabetes testbed that fuses clever clothing, mobile phone, and immense data fogs. The test outcomes exhibit that our system can effectively give altered examination and treatment proposition to patients.

19.USING PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS TO RECOGNIZE FACES

J VENKATESHAM, Asst. Professor Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract-The strategy of face recognition involves the examination of facial features in a picture, recognizing those features and matching them to 1 of the many faces in the database. There are lots of algorithms effective at performing face recognition, such as for instance: Principal Component Analysis, Discrete Cosine Transform, 3D acceptance methods, Gabor Wavelets method etc. This work has centered on Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method for face recognition in an efficient manner. There are numerous issues to take into account whenever choosing a face recognition method. The main element is: Accuracy, Time limitations, Process speed and Availability. With one of these in minds PCA way of face recognition is selected because it is really a simplest and easiest approach to implement, extremely fast computation time. PCA (Principal Component Analysis) is an activity that extracts the absolute most relevant information within a face and then tries to construct a computational model that best describes it.

*20.*DATA-DRIVEN ENTREPRENEUR ANALYSES PROVIDE IMPRECISE INFORMATION FOR EVALUATING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

N PRASHANTH, Asst.Professor, Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract-High market uncertainty impedes an entrepreneur’s ability to evaluate the state of the market for a business opportunity. For many entrepreneurial ventures, data collection and analysis techniques and technologies are becoming an important source to manage uncertainty. This trend is often referred to as “data driven entrepreneurship.” We consider a dynamic approach using data to overcome market uncertainty for business opportunity related evaluations. In particular, we examine the entrepreneur’s investment portfolio in which each investment generates expected returns and some information about a specific aspect of the market for a single business opportunity. We develop a model that analyzes imperfect market data (e.g., financial, social, regulatory), while factoring in the entrepreneur’s risk preference and operational shortages of resources, routines, reputation, and regulations. Our numerical findings show that, rather than pursuing the highest expected returns, an entrepreneur may choose perfect information, risk hedging, or market-controlling investments based on his/her cash level and risk preference. Hence, the entrepreneur, fueled by the availability of data analysis, could overcome uncertainties and obtain better insights for business opportunity decisions.

21.DETECTION OF COVID-19 USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS FROM CHEST X-RAY IMAGES

B KALPANA, Asst.Professor, Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract - The detection of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV-2), which is responsible for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), using chest X-ray images has life-saving importance for both patients and doctors. In addition, in countries that are unable to purchase laboratory kits for testing, this becomes even more vital. In this study, we aimed to present the use of deep learning for the high-accuracy detection of COVID-19 using chest X-ray images. Publicly available X-ray images (1583 healthy, 4292 pneumonia, and 225 confirmed COVID-19) were used in the experiments, which involved the training of deep learning and machine learning classifiers. Thirty-eight experiments were performed using convolutional neural networks, 10 experiments were performed using five machine learning models, and 14 experiments were performed using the state-of-the-art pre-trained networks for transfer learning. Images and statistical data were considered separately in the experiments to evaluate the performances of models, and eightfold cross-validation was used. A mean sensitivity of 93.84%, mean specificity of 99.18%, mean accuracy of 98.50%, and mean receiver operating characteristics–area under the curve scores of 96.51% are achieved. A convolutional neural network without pre-processing and with minimized layers is capable of detecting COVID-19 in a limited number of, and in imbalanced, chest X-ray images

22.DETECTING THE COVID-19 FACE MASK WITH TENSORFLOW, KERAS, AND OPENCV

D MAMATHA, Asst.Professor, Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract—COVID-19 pandemic has rapidly affected our day-to- day life disrupting the world trade and movements. Wearing a protective face mask has become a new normal. In the near future, many public service providers will ask the customers to wear masks correctly to avail of their services. Therefore, face mask detection has become a crucial task to help global society. This paper presents a simplified approach to achieve this purpose using some basic Machine Learning packages like TensorFlow, Keras, OpenCV and Scikit-Learn. The proposed method detects the face from the image correctly and then identifies if it has a mask on it or not. As a surveillance task performer, it can also detect a face along with a mask in motion. The method attains accuracy up to 95.77% and 94.58% respectively.

23.QUANTUM-DOT CELLULAR AUTOMATA: DESIGN OF EFFICIENT BCD ADDERS

V MADHAVI, Asst. Professor, Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract—Among the emerging technologies recently proposed as alternatives to the classic CMOS, quantum-dot cellular au- tomata (QCA) is one of the most promising solutions to design ultralow-power and very high speed digital circuits. Efficient QCA-based implementations have been demonstrated for several binary and decimal arithmetic circuits, but significant improve- ments are still possible if the logic gates inherently available within the QCA technology are smartly exploited. This brief proposes a new approach to design QCA-based BCD adders. Exploiting in- novative logic formulations and purpose-designed QCA modules, computational speed significantly higher than existing counter- parts is achieved without sacrificing either the occupied area or the cell count.

24.TRAFFIC VIDEO ANALYSIS FOR VEHICLE TRACKING AND SPEED ESTIMATION

M MANOHAR, Asst.Professor, Arjun College of Technology and Sciences.

Abstract - The rapid recent advancements in the computation abil- ity of everyday computers have made it possible to widely apply deep learning methods to the analysis of traffic surveillance videos. Traffic flow prediction, anomaly detec- tion, vehicle re-identification, and vehicle tracking are basic components in traffic analysis. Among these applications, traffic flow prediction, or vehicle speed estimation, is one of the most important research topics of recent years. Good solutions to this problem could prevent traffic collisions and help improve road planning by better estimating transit demand. In the 2018 NVIDIA AI City Challenge, we combine modern deep learning models with classic computer vision approaches to propose an efficient way to predict vehicle speed. In this paper, we introduce some state-of-the-art ap- proaches in vehicle speed estimation, vehicle detection, and object tracking, as well as our solution for Track 1 of the Challenge.

25.A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW ON VIDEO IMAGING TECHNIQUES

P RAJESWARI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

In today's world, Video imaging techniques are extremely important due to its manifold advantages as they contribute extensively to connectivity of people from one part of the world to another. In this constrain the authors focused to emphasize the numerous technologies available for video image process, highlights of the significant research works carried out in Video imaging techniques has been represented as a review article. Further the article will give the more information about latest techniques; it also summarizes the features of all works with respect to video imaging processing techniques. Hence, the objective of this work is to benefit scientists and new entrants in the field of Video imaging to get overview of the technologies.

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27.DETECTION OF POWER THEFT USING GSM

K SHIVA KUMAR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

At present energy theft is a serious problem in the developing countries like India, Pakistan, Srilanka, etc. If the electricity is illegally used it effects the economic status of the country. In real time application it is very difficult to verify theft occurred and solve it at individual level. Various kinds of energy theft comprised of meter tampering, bypassing the energy meter, direct hooking from line, etc. This paper proposes the detection of energy theft using Arduino and GSM module. LCD is provided to display the data of power usage and also the power being theft i.e., the difference between the consumers load and the theft load which is sent to the GSM module. Further this information is sent to the electricity board and also to the consumer as a message which embodies the distribution transformer details. The power is fed from the transformer to the Arduino which is being stepped down. The major advantage of this paper is when compared to the existing system, it detects the power theft and sends the information of the corresponding feeder using GSM module to electricity board directly without manually filing a complaint and also in case of power failure, the message is sent without any interruption as Arduino is facilitated with power backup.

28.A REVIEW ON THE IMPACTS OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED HUMAN COMPUTER INTERACTIONS AND THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE

Y PARAMESHA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Human-computer interaction (HCI) consultants recommend methods aimed at construction of the interfaces to software purposes. These highlights evolving an inherent interpretation of user features and errands. As significant as HCI is for constructing plug-ins worked out via the common people, yet it is further vital if the focus onlookers are differently abled humans (DAHs). Amending the existing designed software is under process headed for improving the quality of life for DAHs and their assisting analysts is ensured. Analysis, review and a detailed study were performed that includes inferred advices from counselors/analysts and DAHs in and around our living circumstances to enhance the DAHCI artefact. The responses of all stakeholders are considered for the efficacious devising of this system by means of the rigorous needs noted from the exploration of this research.

29.WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION

B RAHUL, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

In this paper, design of High Frequency Wireless power transfer (HFWPT) system is to be proposed. HFWPT technology will be the next generation technology due to its vast applications. Scientists are mainly showing interest on improving the efficiency of magnetic link section. This work is to be concerned with the design of coils, driving converters and creating resonance. Design of HFWPT system is to be operated at resonance frequency of 50khz. It is to expect that the high frequency resonance coupling will improve the efficiency of transmission allowing one to transmit at lesser frequency nearly in a few kHz range . The total proposed work is to be designed in order to maintain the output voltage as required by changing the coupling coefficient.

30.DESIGN OF SUSPENSION ENERGY REGENERATION SYSTEM

DR S PRIYA, PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Two wheeler vehicles and heavy vehicles use shock absorbers to prevent them from vibrations on rough roads. Heat energy is dissipated by conventional shock absorbers. Shock absorbers energy can be is dissipated by mean of kinetic energy recovering systems. The present works aims in influential the efficiency of efficiently converting the heat energy into electrical power by optimizing the design of regenerative electromechanical structure. Thereby electrical power may be able to be used to boost batteries or supplementary efficient storage energy devices slightly than survive dissolute.

31.IMPLEMENTATION OF PMBLDC MOTOR DRIVEN ELECTRIC VEHICLE POWERED BY SOLAR

DR B NAGAPRASAD, PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

In the recent years the awareness on the global warming effect leads to the interest in development of electric vehicle technology for all the stakeholders. The technology is growing rapidly. With more concern on our environment Solar PV system is being introduced. The aim of this paper is to present application of solar PV system to electric vehicle along with its design aspects. The driven system to the electric vehicle is through PMBLDC motor drive. The input to the PMBLDC motor is taken from the battery bank. The battery bank is employed for the storage of the power. The power generated by the PV system is to be transmitted through MPPT charge controller, battery bank and PMBLDC motor.

32.DESIGN OF BRAKE DISC WITH RADIAL GROOVES AND ITS EFFICIENT COOLING SYSTEM ANALYSIS BY COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS SOFTWARE CFX

R RAJESH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Braking system performance is an important vital element in an automobile. During the rotation of the disc brake it has to experience sudden change in temperatures while braking and again releasing the brake for attaining speed of the vehicle therefore the amount of heat generated and must dissipates from the brake elements during a small span of time. The absorbed and dissipated heat must be effective in order to attain desirable performance of the braking system. If heat dissipation from the brake disc surface not properly controlled then the excessive surface temperatures within the disc brake become too high and might cause excessive damage to disc surface and also leads to brake pad wear. In scenario of the demand of effective braking applications the radially grooved vanes are incorporated in the brake disc for enhancing the heat dissipation. In order to evaluate and quantifying the application of radial grooves the heat transfer analysis the procedures of Computational fluid Dynamics analysis is applied for obtaining better comparative results of with and without radial grooves. The analysis of domain has been done by using computational fluid dynamics based software CFX. An attempt has been made in this paper is to research the temperature field analysis and air flow characteristics of brake disc with radial grooves. The CFD code CFX was applied to simulate the temperature distribution in the radial grooves domain. A substantial enhancement has been achieved after incorporating radial grooves in the disc surface and the simulations results are confirmed that radial grooves would increase heat dissipation from the brake disc surface.

33.ANALYSIS OF TWO BLADED VERTICAL AXIS WIND TURBINE USING CFD

M SWETHA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

A vertical axis wind turbine (VAWT) is able to agreeable to fulfill the requirements of human needs. In adding up to life form eco-friendly, it is relatively very cheaper than as compared with conventional schemes of electricity generation at present. Kinetic energy i.e. wind velocity is used to generate electricity by converting the mechanical energy, which is accessible in profusion and unlimited. By using this kind of systems there are has no negative effects on the environment. As the maintenance cost and operating cost are negligible which is better than other conventional methods. The work aims in evaluating the performance of savonius vertical axis wind turbine at various speeds from 1m/s to 5m/s on NACA 8420 aerofoil profile blade and deflection of air flow as per the change of velocity (in rpm) with a blade angle 0o and curvature of the blade at 15o. The flow rate of air can be determined based on the streamlines.

34.ARCHITECTURAL FRAMEWORK ON BIGDATA ANALYSIS

G ANJANEYULU, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Enterprise Architecture (EA) Implementation Methodologies have turned into a critical piece of EA projects. Several implementation methodologies have been proposed, as a hypothetical and down to earth approach, to encourage and bolster the advancement of EA within an enterprise. The significant question when facing the starting of EA implementation is to decide which methodology is to be implemented. This paper discusses the implementation of enterprise architecture in Big Data. Several criteria's like EAP,TOGAP are being revised. In this paper we discuss the Enterprise architecture for Big Data. The Hadoop eco system is being discussed.

35.REVIEW SPAM DETECTION USING XGBOOST ALGORITHM

CH BHAGYALAKSHMI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

A formal assessment of a service or product is called a review. A spam review is one that misrepresents either the relationship of the reviewer to the business, misrepresents the nature of the interaction the reviewer had with the business, or breaks a guideline. Almost every website requests it user to post their reviews for other people to get an idea about their product and service. Online reviews composed collaboratively by many independent internet reviewers can help consumers make purchase decisions and enable enterprises to improve their business strategies. As customers are being deceived this way, recognizing and removing fake reviews is of great importance. There are three types of review spam: Untruthful opinion, Reviews on brands only and non- reviews.

36. EVALUATION OF INTERFACIAL FRACTURED SURFACE IN ALUMINUM– BRASS JOINT BY FRICTION WELDING PROCESS THROUGH IMAGE PROCESSING TECHNIQUE.

G SRAVANTHI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Welded Interfacial cracks in the friction welding of dissimilar metals are most important aspect for assessment of welding quality and welding strength. Manual inspection of the friction welded joint is purely depends on the skilled operators observations and experience in evaluating porosities, irregularities, cracks, and voids. The defects are traced by manual inspection based on experts experience and knowledge with respect to the combination of two dissimilar metals and their compatibility. In this research, an attempt has been made to apply the effectively technique for image assessment of the welded surface known as Image segmentation technique (IST) in determining the welded surface quality of dissimilar joint by friction welding. The weld bonding quality between dissimilar metals in friction welding is dependent on coefficient of friction between the welding surfaces. In order to explore the capabilities of the image segmentation technique friction welding experiments were conducted with various factors such as Coefficient of friction, Friction time, Friction pressure, speed, Torque of rotating work piece.Experiments were validated with the image processing results and claimed that the proposed image processing technique is an effective method in the assessment of fractured surfaces. Image processing technique is found to be easier in interfacial crack detection, reducing the computation cost, high-speed method with more accuracy in tracing welded defects. This method has a significant improvement in the quantification of fractured surface, crack detection and non-welded areas detectionin terms of segment Pixels at the desired welded region and easy when compared to conventional detection techniques by using operator's decisions.

37. MODELING OF ENERGY SAVING CIRCUIT FOR HOUSE HOLD APPLIANCES

A TANUJA UDAYA GAYATRI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

In the present day scenario due to the limited availability and depletion of conventional energy sources relying on non- conventional energy source is the best alternative for this problem .On the other hand better utilisation of non-conventional energy sources has to be made to bring down the power consumption cost .In this prototype a relevant solution is being made by automatic transfer switch and it can be implemented for household appliances. The automatic transfer switch is microcontroller based platform where the switching between utility service and solar PV system is made to power up the devices in such a way that cost of power consumption decreases. In this prototype Arduino platform based Atmega 328 p-pu microcontroller is used to control the switching operation .According to the voltages of utility and solar the switching action takes place. So in order to measure the voltages of utility service and solar powered batteries voltage divider circuits are being used and these analog values are given to microcontroller and upon comparison of these two values the switching i.e powering up of devices takes place in such a way that the electricity bill decreases as compared to conventional processes such as off-grid system. In this project the switching of devices is done using basic components in order to minimize the cost and one other hand meet the aim with accuracy.

38.DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL MODEL TO PREDICT THE CO EFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE IN A VAPOUR COMPRESSION REFRIGERATION SYSTEM WORKING WITH R404A

B SHALINI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

This paper presents a systematic approach to develop the mathematical model for predicting the coefficient of performance of R 404a which is an eco friendly refrigerant and widely used in refrigeration and airconditioning industries. The process parameters are coil diameter, coil pitch and coil length. Response surface methodology (RSM) is employed to develop the mathematical model.Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) technique is used to check the adequacy of the developed model. The developed mathematical model can be used effectively at 95% confidence level. The coefficient of performance of R404a in a vapour compression refrigeration system has been analyzed in detail.

39. KEYWORD SEARCH OVER DISTRIBUTED GRAPHS WITH COMPRESSED SIGNATURE

D SRAVANI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Graph keyword search has drawn many research interests, since graph models can generally represent both structured and unstructured databases and keyword searches can extract valuable information for users without the knowledge of the underlying schema and query language. In practice, data graphs can be extremely large, e.g., a Web-scale graph containing billions of vertices. The state-of- the-art approaches employ centralized algorithms to process graph keyword searches, and thus they are infeasible for such large graphs, due to the limited computational power and storage space of a centralized server. To address this problem, we investigate keyword search for Web-scale graphs deployed in a distributed environment. We first give a naive search algorithm to answer the query efficiently. However, the naive search algorithm uses a flooding search strategy that incurs large time and network overhead. To remedy this shortcoming, we then propose a signature-based search algorithm. Specifically, we design a vertex signature that encodes the shortest-path distance from a vertex to any given keyword in the graph. As a result, we can find query answers by exploring fewer paths, so that the time and communication costs are low. Moreover, we reorganize the graph data in the cluster after its initial random partitioning so that the signature-based techniques are more effective. Finally, our experimental results demonstrate the feasibility of our proposed approach in performing keyword searches over Web- scale graph data.

40.QUERY REORGANIZATION ALGORITHMS FOR EFFICIENT BOOLEAN INFORMATION FILTERING

K SUDHAKAR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

In the information filtering paradigm, clients subscribe to a server with continuous queries that express their information needs and get notified every time appropriate information is published. To perform this task in an efficient way, servers employ indexing schemes that support fast matches of the incoming information with the query database. Such indexing schemes involve (i) main-memory trie- based data structures that cluster similar queries by capturing common elements between them and (ii) efficient filtering mechanisms that exploit this clustering to achieve high throughput and low filtering times. However, state-of-the-art indexing schemes are sensitive to the query insertion order and cannot adopt to an evolving query workload, degrading the filtering performance over time. In this paper, we present an adaptive trie-based algorithm that outperforms current methods by relying on query statistics to reorganise the query database. Contrary to previous approaches, we show that the nature of the constructed tries, rather than their compactness, is the determining factor for efficient filtering performance. Our algorithm does not depend on the order of insertion of queries in the database, manages to cluster queries even when clustering possibilities are limited, and achieves more than 96% filtering time improvement over its state-of-the-art competitors. Finally, we demonstrate that our solution is easily extensible to multi-core machines.

41.SPECTRAL ENSEMBLE CLUSTERING VIA WEIGHTED K-MEANS: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL EVIDENCE

M SATHYANARAYANA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

As a promising way for heterogeneous data analytics, consensus clustering has attracted increasing attention in recent decades. Among various excellent solutions, the co-association matrix based methods form a landmark, which redefines consensus clustering as a graph partition problem. Nevertheless, the relatively high time and space complexities preclude it from wide real-life applications. We therefore propose Spectral Ensemble Clustering (SEC) to leverage the advantages of co-association matrix in information integration but run more efficiently. We disclose the theoretical equivalence between SEC and weighted K-means clustering, which dramatically reduces the algorithmic complexity. We also derive the latent consensus function of SEC, which to our best knowledge is the first to bridge co-association matrix based methods to the methods with explicit global objective functions. Further, we prove in theory that SEC holds the robustness, generalizability and convergence properties. We finally extend SEC to meet the challenge arising from incomplete basic partitions, based on which a row- segmentation scheme for big data clustering is proposed. Experiments on various real-world data sets in both ensemble and multi-view clustering scenarios demonstrate the superiority of SEC to some state-of- the-art methods. In particular, SEC seems to be a promising candidate for big data clustering.

42.A NOVEL COST-BASED MODEL FOR DATA REPAIRING/IN CLOUD DATABASE

V SOMAIAH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Integrity constraint based data repairing is an iterative process consisting of two parts: detect and group errors that violate given integrity constraints (ICs); and modify values inside each group such that the modified database satisfies those ICs. However, most existing automatic solutions treat the process of detecting and grouping errors straightforwardly (e.g., violations of functional dependencies using string equality), while putting more attention on heuristics of modifying values within each group. In this paper, we propose a revised semantics of violations and data consistency w.r.t. a set of ICs. The revised semantics relies on string similarities, in contrast to traditional methods that use syntactic error detection using string equality. Along with the revised semantics, we also propose a new cost model to quantify the cost of data repair by considering distances between strings. We show that the revised semantics provides a significant change for better detecting and grouping errors, which in turn improves both precision and recall of the following data repairing step. We prove that finding minimum-cost repairs in the new model is NP-hard, even for a single FD. We devise efficient algorithms to find approximate repairs. In addition, we develop indices and optimization techniques to improve the efficiency. Experiments show that our approach significantly outperforms existing automatic repair algorithms in both precision and recall.

43. PERSONALIZED AND DIVERSE TASK COMPOSITION IN CROWD SOURCING

SK JANIPASHA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

We study task composition in crowdsourcing and the effect of personalization and diversity on performance. A central process in crowdsourcing is task assignment, the mechanism through which workers find tasks. On popular platforms such as AMT, task assignment is facilitated by the ability to sort tasks by creation date or reward amount. Task composition improves task assignment by producing for each worker, a personalized summary of tasks, referred to as a Composite Task. CTs allow workers to quickly find tasks of interest. We propose different ways of producing CTs and formulate an optimization problem that finds for a worker, the most relevant and diverse CTs. We show that workers&#x0027; experience is greatly improved due to personalization that enforces an ad equation of CTs with workers&#x0027; skills and preferences. We also study various ways of diversifying tasks in each CT. Task diversity is grounded in organization studies that have shown its impact on worker motivation. Our experiments show that while CTs improve task throughput when compared to ranked lists, diversifying tasks contributes to improving outcome quality. More specifically, we show that task throughput is best when CTs contain tasks having similar topics, while requester-based diversity benefits both worker retention and crowdwork quality. More specifically, we show that while task throughput and worker retention are best with ranked lists, crowdwork quality reaches its best with CTs diversified by requesters.

44.IOT BASED SMART BIN MONITORING USING SENSOR AND GSM FOR SMART CITIES

DR G VANISREE, PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Rapid increase in population we see present day, many times Dust bin are placed near public places in the cities/villages are filled due to increase in the waste every day. If the disposal of waste is not proper done it creates unhygienic condition for the people, to avoid such a situation we are planning to design ―IOT based smart bin monitoring using gsm & sensor for smart cities‖. In this proposed designed System there are multiple dustbins located throughout the city, these dustbins are provided with ultrasonic sensor which helps in level of the garbage bins and an so that it is easy to identify which garbage bin is full. When the level reaches the Maximum limit, the ultrasonic device will transmit the level along with the percentage of dustbin these details can be accessed by the concern authorities from their place with the help of GSM Modem and an immediate action can be made to clean the dustbins.

45.HEALTH MONITORING USING CLOUD BASED INTERNET OF THINGS

Y MAHALAKSHMI VENKATA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

The proposed frameworks for remote health monitoring provide three tier architecture. A wireless Body Area Network (WBAN), consists of wearable sensor as the data acquision unit, communication and networking, and the service layer. The system is designed for long term storage of patient's biomedical information as well assisting health professionals with diagnostic information. The wearable sensors that measure the physiological parameters such as blood pressure, body temperature are connected to the network through concentrators (smart phone). The sensor information is transmitted to a gateway server through Bluetooth connection. The gateway server turns the data into an observation and management file and stores it on a remote server for later retrieval by clinicians through the internet. Cloud processing has three distinct components: storage, analytics, and visualization. The information of the patients is stored in cloud for long term. Analytics uses the sensor data along with e-health records and helps with diagnosis and prognoses of diseases. Visualization makes the data and analyse accessible to the physicians in a readily digestible format. Though there are many benefits of cloud computing. However, it has security threads of pivotal confidential data. Users of cloud technology can't count on the cloud service sup-pliers for the safety of the pivotal confidential data. Therefore, a Third-Party Authenticator is required which authenticates the cloud data from the side of users or holders of the data. Security of sensitive data is of questionable nature due to the presence of various entities. Cloud Service Providers along with Data Users are equally in charge for putting the security of the pivotal confidential data at risk.

46.A SURVEY ON THE DESIGN OF FSM BASED VENDING MACHINE

T SRINIVASULU, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

A vending machine is a machine which dispenses items such as snacks, beverages, lottery tickets, consumer products and even gold and gems to customers automatically, after the customer inserts currency or card into the machine. Vending machines are very common in the countries like Japan, Germany, and U.S. etc. The requirements of the vending machines are increasing day by day due to the modern and fast life style. The FPGA based vending machines are more flexible and faster than the CMOS based machines. The FPGA based vending machine is also programmable and can be reprogrammed whereas in the Embedded based machines we have to change the whole architecture of the machine if we want to change or enhance the design of the machine. In this paper implementation of vending machine using Finite State Machine (FSM) Model is proposed using VHDL.FSM modelling is the most important part in developing proposed vending machine model as this reduces the required hardware. In this project, both MEALY and MOORE Machine Model is used to model the process for state i.e. user selection, waiting for money insertion, product delivery and servicing.

47.A SCRUTINY OF SELF RESTRAINT OF COLLISION USING GPS & GSM TRACKING SYSTEM

M SHEKAR, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

As population is prolife rating, it results to the enormous amount of the vehicle on the road and hence leads to an accretion in the problems associated with traffic management. In this paper, proposes the tracking system based on various concepts like intelligent transport system (ITS), satellite modem, RFID (radio frequency identification), Raspberry pi, GPS, GPRS, GSM, etc. By initiating this we can monitor the tracking system of the vehicles using GPS system. The main motivation of this work is to introduce with a above mentioned concepts of tracking system which is an innovative additional device that can enable the individual to enjoy the flexibility in motion and develops an advanced sense of confidence and self-reliance.

48.

ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL DATA USING IOT AND CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES

V LEELAVATHI, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

Agriculture the backbone of Indian economy contributes to the overall economic growth of the country and determines the standard of life of the farmer. Hence the latest Cloud computing has emerged as a new model for managing agricultural application as a services. Cloud computing has interconnection with the technologies such as the wireless sensor network, IoT (internet of things), the network of physical devices embedded with sensors and the big data analysis that offers great cloud computing services. This paper proposed a cloud-based automatic information system that uses the cloud, wireless network, and the big data technologies. The proposed system collects the information from the various devices and the IoT sensors such as the soil moisture sensor, plant growth indication sensor, water quality sensor and process it in the cloud through big data and provides the required information automatically to the farmer from the cloud through the mobile application or the web application. The performance of the proposed system has been evaluated using big data analysis. The result of the proposed system and the experiment shows that it provides the better services and the Value of Services (VoS) of our system.

49. CHALLENGES IN 5G WIRELESS NETWORKS

L NAGARAJU, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

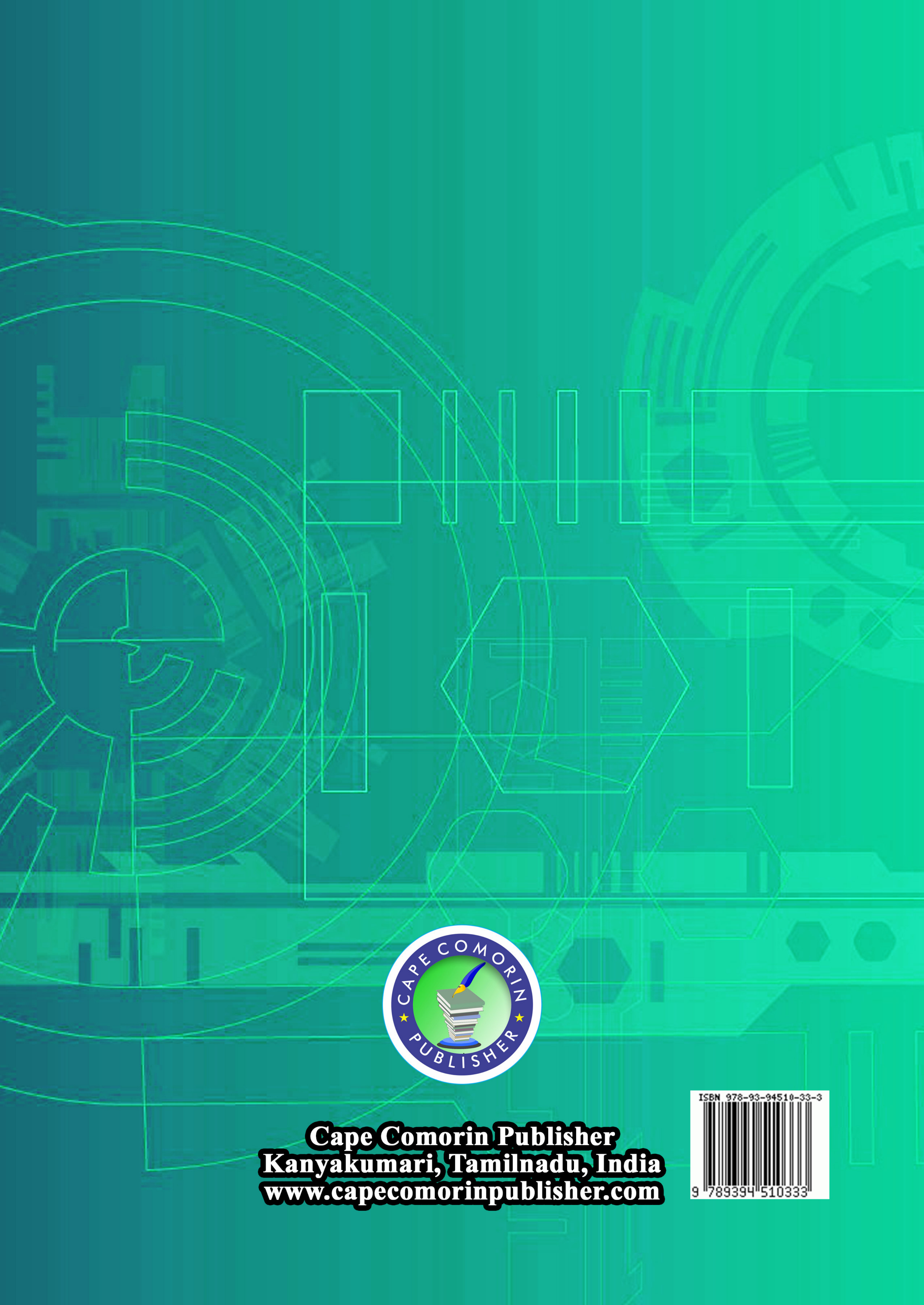
The fifth (5G) and fourth (4G) generation wireless communication systems have been deployed or are soon to be deployed in many countries. However, with an explosion of wireless mobile devices and services, there are still some challenges that cannot be accommodated even by 4G, such as the spectrum crisis and high energy consumption. Researchers have started research on fifth generation wireless systems that are expected to be deployed beyond 2020. In this article, we propose a potential cellular architecture that separates indoor and outdoor cases, and discuss various promising technologies for 5G wireless communication systems, such as massive MIMO, energy-efficient communications, cognitive radio networks, and visible light communications. Future challenges of the potential technologies are also discussed.

50.WORKING NATURE OF CONCRETE USING COCONUT SHELL

M RADHIKA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ARJUNA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES

Abstract:--

In this present experimental investigation an attempt is made to use low cost building material like a coconut shell. In the present thing the natural aggregate is replaced by 10%, 20%, 30% of coconut shell for different grades of concrete such as M20, M25. A comparative study is made on compressive strength between the conventional concrete and coconut shell concrete.



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